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set hi ;set hi
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? b 155 55 scisearch 340
    30aug02 09:46:20 User231882 Session D1076.2
        $0.00    0.073 DialUnits File410
    $0.00 Estimated cost File410
    $0.05 TELNET
    $0.05 Estimated cost this search
    $0.05 Estimated total session cost    0.233 DialUnits

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SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Aug W4
    (c) 2002 National Library of Medicine
*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
File 55:Biosis Previews(R) 1993-2002/Aug W4
    (c) 2002 BIOSIS
*File 55: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Sep W1
    (c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
*File 34: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
    (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent 1950-02/Aug 29
    (c) 2002 IFI/CLAIMS(R)
*File 340: Application & grant publications are in 1 record. See
HELP NEWS340 & HELP ALERTS340 for search, display & Alert info.

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Set	Items	Description
? s colloidal(w)gold or latex or aluminum(w)hydroxide		
	60485	COLLOIDAL
	139185	GOLD
	9742	COLLOIDAL (W) GOLD
	47242	LATEX
	250793	ALUMINUM
	85574	HYDROXIDE
	7409	ALUMINUM (W) HYDROXIDE
S1	64211	COLLOIDAL (W) GOLD OR LATEX OR ALUMINUM (W) HYDROXIDE
? s trehalose		
S2	8299	TREHALOSE
? s s1 and s2		
	64211	S1
	8299	S2
S3	27	S1 AND S2
? rd		
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.		
>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.		
...completed examining records		
S4	21	RD (unique items)
? s s4 and py<=1994		
Processing		
	21	S4
	25468457	PY<=1994
S5	10	S4 AND PY<=1994
? t s5/3,k,ab/1-10		

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5/3,K,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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07982729 94117838 PMID: 8288880

Liposomes as vaccine carriers. Incorporation of soluble and particulate antigens in giant vesicles.

Antimisiaris S G; Jayasekera P; Gregoriadis G

Centre for Drug Delivery Research, School of Pharmacy, University of London, UK.

Journal of immunological methods (NETHERLANDS) Dec 3 1993, 166

(2) p271-80, ISSN 0022-1759 Journal Code: 1305440

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Giant liposomes (mean diameter 5.5 microns) composed of egg phosphatidylcholine or distearoyl phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidyl glycerol, cholesterol and triolein were prepared by a double emulsion technique. They were then mixed with model particulate (killed *Bacillus subtilis*, and killed *Bacille Calmette-Guerin*) and soluble (tetanus toxoid) vaccines and freeze-dried. Rehydration of the powder resulted in the generation of vesicles of similar mean diameter and diameter range, containing up to 27% (mean value) of the materials used for entrapment. Separation of entrapped from non-entrapped material was carried out by sucrose gradient centrifugation (*B. subtilis* and BCG) or centrifugation at 600 x g (toxoid). Light microscopy of liposomes containing *B. subtilis* labelled with fluorescein isothiocyanate revealed the presence of bacteria in individual vesicles which, in separate studies, were also found to entrap latex particles (0.5 and 1.0 micron diameter). Bacteria-containing liposomes could be freeze-dried in the presence of trehalose with most (83-87%) of the entrapped material recovered within the vesicles on reconstitution with saline. Liposomes were also shown to retain quantitatively their content of *B. subtilis* and, to a lesser extent, toxoid in the presence of mouse plasma at 37 degrees C and in situ after intramuscular injection into mice, for up to 24 h. Since liposomes are known (Gregoriadis, G. (1990) *Immunol. Today* 11, 89) to act as immunological adjuvants and vaccine carriers, giant vesicles containing microbes (live or attenuated if needed since the conditions of entrapment are mild) and, when appropriate, soluble antigens, could be used as multiple vaccines to ensure simultaneous presentation of antigens to immunocompetent cells.

Dec 3 1993,

... presence of bacteria in individual vesicles which, in separate studies, were also found to entrap latex particles (0.5 and 1.0 micron diameter). Bacteria-containing liposomes could be freeze-dried in the presence of trehalose with most (83-87%) of the entrapped material recovered within the vesicles on reconstitution with...

5/3,K,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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07193415 92112336 PMID: 1730501

Immunization against anthrax with *Bacillus anthracis* protective antigen combined with adjuvants.

Ivins B E; Welkos S L; Little S F; Crumrine M H; Nelson G O

Bacteriology Division, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702-5011.

Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Feb 1992, 60 (2) p662-8

, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The protective efficacy of immunization against anthrax with *Bacillus anthracis* protective antigen (PA) combined with different adjuvants was tested in Hartley guinea pigs and CBA/J and A/J mice. Adjuvant components derived from microbial products that were tested included threonyl-muramyl dipeptide (threonyl-MDP); monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL); **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM); and the delipidated, deproteinized, cell wall skeleton (CWS) from either *Mycobacterium phlei* or the BCG strain of *Mycobacterium bovis*. Non-microbially derived adjuvants tested included **aluminum hydroxide** and the lipid amine CP-20,961. In guinea pigs, all adjuvants and adjuvant mixtures enhanced antibody titers to PA as well as survival after a parenteral challenge of virulent *B. anthracis* Ames spores. In contrast, PA alone or combined with either **aluminum hydroxide** or CP-20,961 failed to protect mice. Vaccines containing PA combined with threonyl-MDP or MPL-TDM-CWS protected a majority of female CBA/J mice. Statistical analysis of survival data in the guinea pigs indicated that PA-MPL-CWS and PA-MPL-TDM-CWS were more efficacious than the currently licensed human anthrax vaccine.

Feb 1992,

... microbial products that were tested included threonyl-muramyl dipeptide (threonyl-MDP); monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL); **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM); and the delipidated, deproteinized, cell wall skeleton (CWS) from either *Mycobacterium phlei* or the BCG strain of *Mycobacterium bovis*. Non-microbially derived adjuvants tested included **aluminum hydroxide** and the lipid amine CP-20,961. In guinea pigs, all adjuvants and adjuvant mixtures...

...challenge of virulent *B. anthracis* Ames spores. In contrast, PA alone or combined with either **aluminum hydroxide** or CP-20,961 failed to protect mice. Vaccines containing PA combined with threonyl-MDP...

5/3,K,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
(c) 2002 National Library of Medicine. All rts. reserv.

07162024 92098680 PMID: 1757539

Group G streptococcal lymphadenitis in rats.

Corning B F; Murphy J C; Fox J G

Division of Comparative Medicine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 02139.

Journal of clinical microbiology (UNITED STATES) Dec 1991, 29

(12) p2720-3, ISSN 0095-1137 Journal Code: 7505564

Contract/Grant No.: RR01046; RR; NCRR; RR07036-03; RR; NCRR

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Group G streptococci which have been isolated from the oral flora of rats are also normal inhabitants of the human skin, oropharynx, gastrointestinal tract, and female genital tract. This group of streptococci can cause a wide variety of clinical diseases in humans, including septicemia, pharyngitis, endocarditis, pneumonia, and meningitis. Ten days after oral gavage with 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene, 12 of 22 two-month-old, female, outbred, viral-antibody-free rats presented with red ocular and nasal discharges and marked swelling of the cervical region. Various degrees of firm, nonpitting edema in the region of the cervical lymph nodes and salivary glands as well as pale mucous membranes and dehydration were observed. Pure cultures of beta-hemolytic streptococci were obtained from the cervical lymph nodes of three rats that were necropsied. A rapid **latex** test system identified the isolates to have group G-specific antigen. These streptococcal isolates fermented **trehalose** and lactose but not sorbitol and inulin and did not hydrolize sodium hippurate or bile esculin. A Voges-Proskauer test was negative for all six isolates.

Serologic tests to detect the presence of immunoglobulin G antibody to rat viral pathogens and Mycoplasma pulmonis were negative. Histopathologic changes included acute necrotizing inflammation of the cervical lymph nodes with multiple large colonies of coccoid bacteria at the perimeter of the necrotic zone. To our knowledge, this is the first report of naturally occurring disease attributed to group G streptococci in rats.

Dec 1991,

... were obtained from the cervical lymph nodes of three rats that were necropsied. A rapid latex test system identified the isolates to have group G-specific antigen. These streptococcal isolates fermented trehalose and lactose but not sorbitol and inulin and did not hydrolyze sodium hippurate or bile...

5/3,K,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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05799054 88221117 PMID: 3130778

Appearance of new strains associated with group B meningococcal disease and their use for rapid vaccine development.

Frasch C E; Mocca L F; Karpas A B

Office of Biologics, Food and Drug Administration, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (NETHERLANDS) 1987, 53 (6) p395-402,

ISSN 0003-6072 Journal Code: 0372625

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

There has been a decrease in the prevalence of disease in the United States due to meningococcal serotypes 2a and 2b containing class 2 proteins with a concomitant increase in nonserotypable strains containing class 3 major outer membrane proteins. A new disease associated strain was identified using monoclonal antibodies as B:4:P1.15. Serotype 4 strains have been heretofore isolated almost only from carriers. This B:4:P1.15 strain predominated among group B disease isolates in Cuba from the late 1970s to the present and among Miami, Florida isolates recovered in 1981 and 1982. To determine whether protein vaccines for new strains or serotypes could be prepared using our present methods, a combined vaccine was prepared from a group B strain (B:8:P1.15) recovered during a recent outbreak in Virginia, and a serotype 2b strain, plus group C polysaccharide. The vaccine was prepared with aluminum hydroxide, or with trehalose dimycolate plus monophosphoryl lipid A, or without adjuvant. Four weeks after immunization antibody levels were much higher in mice that received vaccine containing adjuvant.

1987,

... Virginia, and a serotype 2b strain, plus group C polysaccharide. The vaccine was prepared with aluminum hydroxide, or with trehalose dimycolate plus monophosphoryl lipid A, or without adjuvant. Four weeks after immunization antibody levels were...

5/3,K,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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05406360 87154665 PMID: 3826851

Immunologic response to Pasteurella haemolytica and resistance against experimental bovine pneumonic pasteurellosis, induced by bacterins in oil adjuvants.

Confer A W; Panciera R J; Gentry M J; Fulton R W

American journal of veterinary research (UNITED STATES) Feb 1987,

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Immunogenicity of and protection afforded by *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterins were studied in calves. Bacterins contained an **aluminum hydroxide** in gel (ALH) adjuvant or one of the following oil-in-water adjuvants: Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA), Freund's incomplete adjuvant (FIA), and **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). On days 0 and 7, calves were vaccinated with phosphate-buffered saline solution (PBSS), a bacterin, or live *P. haemolytica*. Transthoracic intrapulmonic challenge exposure was done on day 21. In 3 experiments, there were no significant ( $P$  greater than 0.05) differences between lung lesions induced in PBSS-or ALH bacterin-vaccinated calves. Both FCA and FIA bacterins significantly ( $P$  less than 0.05) enhanced resistance against challenge exposure. Resistance induced by FCA and FIA bacterins was comparable with that induced by vaccination with live *P. haemolytica*. Calves vaccinated with FIA bacterin and challenge-exposed to *P. haemolytica* at a concentration of  $4.5 \times 10^9$  colony-forming units (4.5 times greater than used in the first 3 experiments) resisted challenge exposure similar to calves given live organisms. The TDM bacterin failed to enhance resistance. All bacterins caused a significant increase ( $P$  less than 0.05) in serum antibody to *P. haemolytica* somatic antigens, as measured by a quantitative fluorometric immunoassay. *Pasteurella haemolytica* leukotoxin neutralizing antibody titers did not increase significantly ( $P$  greater than 0.05) in sera after vaccination with any bacterin. Vaccination with FCA and FIA bacterins resulted in a significant increase ( $P$  less than 0.001) in serum antibody to a carbohydrate-protein subunit of *P. haemolytica*, as measured by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Feb 1987,

... of and protection afforded by *Pasteurella haemolytica* bacterins were studied in calves. Bacterins contained an **aluminum hydroxide** in gel (ALH) adjuvant or one of the following oil-in-water adjuvants: Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA), Freund's incomplete adjuvant (FIA), and **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). On days 0 and 7, calves were vaccinated with phosphate-buffered saline solution...

5/3,K,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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05205063 86277093 PMID: 3733302

Immunobiological activities of nontoxic lipid A: enhancement of nonspecific resistance in combination with **trehalose** dimycolate against viral infection and adjuvant effects.

Masihi K N; Lange W; Brehmer W; Ribi E

International journal of immunopharmacology (ENGLAND) 1986, 8

(3) p339-45, ISSN 0192-0561 Journal Code: 7904799

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The ability of nontoxic monophosphoryl lipid A (MPL) to stimulate nonspecific resistance against viral infection was investigated. Mice pretreated intravenously with squalene-in-water emulsions of MPL, alone or in combination with other immunostimulants, were given an aerosol of influenza virus three weeks after the pretreatment. Complete protection against lethal influenza virus infection was conferred when MPL was combined with **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). The protective activity of MPL plus TDM combination was corroborated by a significant reduction of the lung virus titers. Combination of lower doses of MPL with TDM extracted

from *Mycobacterium bovis*, but not with that of *M. phlei*, induced significant resistance to influenza virus. Preparations containing MPL alone, or combined with mycobacterial cell wall skeleton or muramyl dipeptide, were not effective. The adjuvant activity of MPL on bivalent influenza subunit vaccine was also studied. The primary antibody responses to influenza A and influenza B antigens were enhanced by the addition of MPL and were higher than the vaccine associated with **aluminum hydroxide**. The adjuvant activity of MPL was confirmed by the elevated secondary response. High levels of circulating antibodies were still present in the MPL group when antibody titers in the controls were waning.

Immunobiological activities of nontoxic lipid A: enhancement of nonspecific resistance in combination with **trehalose** dimycolate against viral infection and adjuvant effects.

1986,

... pretreatment. Complete protection against lethal influenza virus infection was conferred when MPL was combined with **trehalose** dimycolate (TDM). The protective activity of MPL plus TDM combination was corroborated by a significant...

... were enhanced by the addition of MPL and were higher than the vaccine associated with **aluminum hydroxide**. The adjuvant activity of MPL was confirmed by the elevated secondary response. High levels of...

5/3,K,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
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04425366 84110513 PMID: 6363290

Macrophage activation by cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate): enhanced association with and intracellular killing of *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

Kierszenbaum F; Zenian A; Wirth J J

Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Feb 1984, 43 (2) p531-5

, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127

Contract/Grant No.: AI 14848; AI; NIAID; AI 17041; AI; NIAID

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate[TDM] ), a mixture of 6,6'-diesters of alpha, alpha-D-**trehalose** with natural mycolic acids, has been described as having immunoregulatory and antitumor activities in vivo, although the relevant mechanisms of action remain unelucidated. In this work, we measured the effects of TDM on both mouse macrophage association with (i.e., the combined result of surface binding and uptake) and subsequent intracellular killing of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causative agent of Chagas' disease. Pretreatment of macrophage cultures with TDM for 16 h markedly increased both the ability of these cells to associate with *T. cruzi* and the rate of killing of parasites. The results obtained with macrophages treated with TDM after exposure to the parasites did not differ from those obtained with untreated macrophages, indicating that macrophage activation did not occur immediately after TDM treatment and was time dependent. The TDM effect was reversible since the extents of macrophage-parasite association and intracellular killing returned to normal levels 4 h after TDM treatment. Neither catalase, which scavenges hydrogen peroxide, nor sodium azide or potassium cyanide, which are inhibitors of peroxidase activity, significantly reduced the level of trypanosome killing by TDM-treated macrophages. TDM also increased the uptake of glutaraldehyde-killed *T. cruzi* and **latex** particles, suggesting that TDM could act mostly by enhancing phagocytosis and that increased cell association with the living trypanosomes did not necessarily depend on the macrophages becoming more susceptible to parasite invasion. These results indicate that TDM modulates macrophage function by augmenting

both internalization and intracellular destruction. Hydrogen peroxide and peroxidase activity, postulated to be involved in phagocytic killing of *T. cruzi*, did not appear to be an absolute requirement for the killing of *T. cruzi* in TDM-treated macrophages.

Macrophage activation by cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate): enhanced association with and intracellular killing of *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

Feb 1984,

Cord factor (**trehalose** 6,6'-dimycolate[TDM] ), a mixture of 6,6'-diesters of alpha, alpha-D-**trehalose** with natural mycolic acids, has been described as having immunoregulatory and antitumor activities in vivo...

... by TDM-treated macrophages. TDM also increased the uptake of glutaraldehyde-killed *T. cruzi* and latex particles, suggesting that TDM could act mostly by enhancing phagocytosis and that increased cell association...

5/3,K,AB/8 (Item 1 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

01242075 Genuine Article#: GH532 Number of References: 34  
Title: MUTUAL RECOGNITION BETWEEN POLYMERIZED LIPOSOMES .3. ASSOCIATION PROCESSES BETWEEN AVIDIN AND BIOTIN ON POLYMERIZED LIPOSOME SURFACES  
Author(s): KITANO H; KATO N; ISE N  
Corporate Source: TOYAMA UNIV,DEPT CHEM & BIOCHEM ENGN/TOYAMA 930//JAPAN/;  
KYOTO UNIV,DEPT POLYMER CHEM/KYOTO 606//JAPAN/  
Journal: BIOTECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY, 1991, V14, N2, P 192-201  
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

, 1991  
...Identifiers--MEMBRANE-BINDING; **LATEX**-PARTICLES; CELLS; ACTIVATION; VESICLES; PROTEIN; SYSTEM  
...Research Fronts: MEMBRANES; LIPID BILAYERS; HYDRATION FORCES; LECITHIN-WATER SYSTEM; CETYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE)  
89-3866 001 ([C-14] **TREHALOSE**; DRY MEMBRANES; TREHALASE BEHAVIOR; TARDIGRADE CUTICLE; FREEZING TOLERANCE; INTERACTION OF WATER)  
89-7907 001 (POLYMERIZED...

5/3,K,AB/9 (Item 1 from file: 340)  
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent  
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Dialog Acc No: 2324724 IFI Acc No: 9300877  
Document Type: C  
CANINE DISTEMPER VIRUS VACCINE AND METHOD OF PREPARATION; ANTIGEN AND ADJUVANT MIXTURE  
Inventors: Olsen Richard G (US)  
Assignee: Parhelion Corp  
Assignee Code: 29866  
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):  
US 5178862 19930112 US 89444525 19891201  
Publication Kind: A  
Calculated Expiration: 20100112  
Document Type: EXPIRED  
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 89444525 19891201

Abstract: Disclosed is a vaccine for the prevention of disease caused by canine distemper virus (CDV). The vaccine is prepared from CDV immunogens derived from CDV persistently-infected cells cultured in vitro. CCL-64 mink

lung cells are the preferred cell line. CDV persistently-infected cells are cultured in serum-containing growth medium, the cells transferred and maintained in serum-free medium under conditions and for a time adequate to accumulate in said serum-free medium said CDV immunogens, and the cells separated from said CDV immunogen-containing supernatant. The CDV vaccine is made by diluting said supernatant and blending with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant.

Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):

...19930112

Non-exemplary Claims: ...wherein said pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of oil-in-water, **aluminum hydroxide**, Quil A, dimethyldioctadecylammonium bromide (DDA), **trehalose** dimycolate-Squalene, (TDA-Squalene), lecithin, alum, saponin, and mixtures thereof.

5/3,K,AB/10 (Item 2 from file: 340)  
DIALOG(R) File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent  
(c) 2002 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 2241047 IFI Acc No: 9208742

Document Type: C

IMMUNOASSAY INCLUDING LYOPHILIZED REACTANT MIXTURE; OF IMMUNOREACTIVE COMPONENT, AN ORGANIC PERFORMANCE ENHANCER AND A SUGAR TO PREVENT AGGLOMERATION; HOMOGENEITY, SHELF LIFE

Inventors: Cole Francis X (US)

Assignee: Hygeia Sciences Inc

Assignee Code: 20423

Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):

US 5102788 19920407 US 89344575 19890428

Publication Kind: A

Calculated Expiration: 20090407

(Cited in 005 later patents)

Continuation Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): ABANDONED  
19850624

US 85747605

Cont.-in-part Pub(No),Applic(No,Date): US 4931385

US

88275656 19881121

Priority Applic(No,Date): US 89344575 19890428; US 85747605 19850624;  
US 88275656 19881121

Abstract: A lyophilized mixture of reactants for an immunoassay includes antibody-gold sol particle conjugates, antibody latex particle conjugates, polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol p-isooctylphenyl ether detergent and a sugar such as dextrin or **trehalose**. The polyethylene glycol is present to enhance binding of the immunoreactants and the polyethylene glycol p-isooctylphenyl ether detergent is present to prevent non-specific interactions. The sugar prevents agglomeration of the polyethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol p-isooctylphenyl ether in the lyophilized mixture at room temperature and facilitates retention of a homogenous distribution of the ingredients of the mixture to thereby enhance shelf life and redistribution of the mixture in an aqueous test system.

Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):

...19920407

Abstract: A lyophilized mixture of reactants for an immunoassay includes antibody-gold sol particle conjugates, antibody **latex** particle conjugates, polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene glycol p-isooctylphenyl ether detergent and a sugar such as dextrin or **trehalose**. The polyethylene glycol is present to enhance binding of the immunoreactants



and the polyethylene glycol...

Exemplary Claim: ...enhances the performance of the immunoassay by its presence; and a sugar comprising dextrin or **trehalose**, said sugar being present in said mixture in sufficient quantity to prevent agglomeration of the...

?